REMARKS

This Response is in reply to the Office Action dated June 25, 2008. After its entry, claims 14-16 and 18 are pending in this application and subject to examination.

Reconsideration of the application is respectfully requested in view of the following remarks.

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)

Claims 14, 16, and 18 stand rejected as anticipated by EP 0 673 949 B1 to Takemura et al. (Takemura). Applicants respectfully traverse.

Takemura discloses polycarbonate/polyolefin based resin compositions comprising, among other components, (A) a polyolefin resin and (B) a polyolefin resin modified with at least one functional group selected from the group consisting of epoxy, carboxyl, and acid anhydride groups. Page 8, line 42 to page 9, line 7. The only modified polyolefin resins (B) specifically disclosed by Takemura are the polyolefin resins (A) ***copolymerized*** with an unsaturated monomer containing an epoxy, carboxyl, or acid anhydride group. Page 10, lines 5-7. The only polyolefin resins (A) specifically disclosed by Takemura are crystalline polypropylene, crystalline propylene-ethylene block or random copolymers, low density polyethylene, high density polyethylene, linear low density polyethylene, ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene, ethylene-propylene random copolymers, and ethylene-propylenediene copolymers. Page 9, lines 46-49. Takemura does not disclose the use of polyisobutene as a polyolefin resin (A). The only copolymerization processes specifically taught by Takemura for preparing the modified polyolefin resins (B) are (1) melt kneading the polyolefin resin with the unsaturated monomer containing an epoxy, carboxyl, or acid anhydride group or (2) polymerizing olefin monomer with the unsaturated monomer containing an epoxy, carboxyl, or acid anhydride group. Page 10, lines 16-20. These processes would result in either a block copolymer of the polyolefin resin and functionalized monomer or a copolymer where the functional groups are statistically distributed over the polymer chain. Takemura does not disclose a process whereby the ***chain ends*** of polyisobutene or any polyolefin are functionalized with ***terminal*** polar groups. In contrast, the

polymer composition of claim 14 comprises "at least one ***polyisobutene*** which is modified by ***terminal polar groups*** and is obtained by functionalization of reactive polyisobutene having a number average molecular weight M_n from 150 to 50,000."

A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference. *See* MPEP § 2131, citing *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). Takemura does not specifically teach that its modified polyolefin resins are prepared from either polyisobutene or isobutene monomers. Furthermore, the modified polyolefin resins specifically taught in Takemura are structurally different from the modified polyisobutene of claim 14, since only the chain ends of the modified polyisobutene of claim 14 are functionalized with terminal polar groups, whereas functionalization occurs along the backbone of the modified polyolefin resins of Takemura. As such, Takemura does not anticipate claim 14, since it fails to either expressly or inherently teach every element of claim 14. Furthermore, since claims 16 and 18 all depend directly from claim 14, they are likewise not anticipated by Takemura. Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection.

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e)

Claims 14-16 and 18 stand rejected as anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,884,858 B2 to Baxter Jr. et al. (Baxter). Applicants respectfully traverse.

Baxter discloses a liquid phase polymerization process for preparing polyolefin products employing a modified BF_3 catalyst stabilized with a complexing agent. The feedstock for this process can include one or more of a number of olefins, including isobutylene and C_3 to C_{15} linear alpha olefins. The chains ends of polyisobutylene prepared by this process can be modified with polar functional groups. However, Baxter does not disclose the combination of such polyisobutylenes with a hydrophobic polymer in the form of a homo- or copolymer of propylene or ethylene. In contrast, the polymer composition of claim 14 comprises "at least one hydrophobic polymer in the form of a homo- or copolymer of propylene or in the form of a homo- or copolymer of ethylene." As such, Baxter does not anticipate claim 14, since it fails to either expressly or inherently teach every element of claim 14. Furthermore, since claims 15, 16,

and 18 all depend directly from claim 14, they are likewise not anticipated by Baxter. Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection.

In view of the foregoing remarks, Applicants believe the pending application is in condition for allowance.

Applicant believes no fee is due with this response. However, if a fee is due, please charge our Deposit Account No. 03-2775, under Order No. 13156-00007-US, from which the undersigned is authorized to draw.

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